THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PROM BALTIMORE.

Otho Scott's Meetering Report - Uneasy Feeling Social Disruptions-Letcher's Message-Mane's Jesuitry.

From Our Own Correspondent
BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6-afternoon. The report of the Otho Scott Committee, appointed by the Legislature to hector the President into submissien to the rebels, excites general indignation in town. Men whose sympathies were once with the rebels, are down upon it, as the most disgraceful exhibition of spicen that has yet come to the surface.

The only wonder is, that the President suffered these rebels to come into his presence at all. Mr. Scott is no epecimen of Maryland, or any other politeness, and his enrestrainable uncouthness and rudeness must have eddly contrasted with Mr. McLane's and Mr. Ross's polish of manner and style.

But apart from the manner of this committee, in their interview with the President, the matter must have been most offensive; and the public would like, above all things, to hear the President's version of the affair. The mischief of these interviews of committees with Mr. Lincoln, lies in the misrepresentations to which his interlocutors subject him. The position taken by this Committee of Inquiry is

not in accordance with the public sentiment. simply the special pleading of the rebels, and they fortunately give enough to indicate that the President so understands them; but we should all like to know how he treated their treasonable proposition in detail. The effort of the Committee to drag Gov. Hicks down to a still lower depth in the vortex of rebellion ought to fail; but after what has been done, I should not be astonished to see him take the final plunge.

Let us all hope, however, that he will recoil on the edge of the crater. There never was a paper that came from the hands of three committee men that manifested so clearly the weakness of their cause. It abounds in misrepresentations and low cunning. It is, in fine, a pronunciamiento of rebellion, covered over with the flimsy vail of an

affected zeal for State rights. All is quiet to-day, but people are uneasy. When you express a hope that all trouble has passed away, there is an ominous shake of the head. The bitterness of the rebellion is in the hearts of those who are not so outspoken as in the days of terror. Shrowd observers are not satisfied with the state of things. Loyalists look with engerness for the promised Federal occupation of the city as the only sure anchor of hope for the

When it is remembered that some ten thousand rebellious spirits are armed, and that the City Government, which connived at the act which armed them, is still in power, need we wonder that there is no sense of security? The occupation of the Relay House has strengthened the loyalists, and given them assurance, but on the other hand the rebels threaten more fiercely, though not so lendly.

The present state of things is drawing the dividing lines more sharply every day. Acquaintances and friends find themselves unexpectedly at swords' points, and not an hour passes without the instant severing of amicable relations. This is true not only among the men, but the women also. Society seems to be shaken to its foundations. It is like a huge kalcidoscope, changing the allocation of its contents at every turn.

We all feel that we are standing on the verge of a precipice. If the Federal Government does not come to the rescue, the State will certainly fall into the hands of the Dantons and Marats now seeking to lay forcible hands on the Executive power.

The Union organizations in the city are going or rapidly to completion. If the right step is taken to night by their Convention, we shall get a foothold that we cannot be dislodged from.

Gov. Letcher's war message is ridiculed here as poor, miserable piece of political poltroonery. His appeal to our adopted citizens might as well have been spared, for they fully appreciate the pretended trien ship of a State whose public men sanctioned Gen. Cass's Leclerc letter. Adopted citizenship is no allegiance to this or that State, but to the whole United States. We still hope that the travel on the Northern Central

and Philadelphia lines of railway will be opened by Thursday next, and that the Government will keep these post routes open at all bazards. I hear that passengers can get on to Philadelphia via Annapolis. Better round Robin Hood's barn than not at all.

Marshal Kane tries hard to make himself appear as innocent as a lamb in the matter of the bloody Friday. The Federal authorities will probably give him an opportunity of clearing his skirts before a court of justice. The people of Baltimore can never be persuaded into a belief of the Marshal's loyalty. His jesuitry is to well understood.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF MARYLAND. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS TO THE PRESI-DENT.

[The following appeared in a portion of our edition of yester dey morning.] BALTIMORE, Monday, May 6, 1861.

The Legislature did nothing of importance to-day. To-night they are holding a secret caucus of both

The following is the report of the State Commission ers to the President:

ers to the President:

To the Honorable General Assembly of Maryland.

The undersigned Commissioners have the honor to report to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, that they waited in person on the President of the United States on the 4th inst., and presented a copy of the joint resolutions adopted by your honorable body on the 2d inst. They were received by the President with respectful courtesy, and made such representations as were necessary to convey to him the sense of the General Assembly of Maryland in relation to the occupation of the capital of the State by Federal troops, and the forcible seizure of property of the State and of private citizens in the Annapelis Railroad, and in the Washing-ton Branch, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and in this connection his attention was called to the susin this connection his attention was called to the sus-pension of intercourse between Baltimore and Wash-ington, and of all parts of the State with Annapolis, and the indignity put upon the State while still in the Federal Union, by such an interference with the pri-tate rights of its citizens, and by such an occupation of its soil and ways of communication by the Federal Gov-ernment.

Full explanations were exchanged between the unersigned and the Secretary of War and Secretary of State, who were present and participated in the discussion, as to the facts and circumstances rendered necessary, the extraordinary incidents accompanying the passage of the Federal troops through Maryland en route to the City of Washington, and especially in reference to the acts of the authorities of the City of Baltimore which executed the circumstances which executed the circumstances. reference to the cate of the authorities of the City of Baltimore, which arrested the progress of the troops by the railroads leading from Pennsylvania and Definition of the Indiana of the opposition to the lunding of the troops subsequently at Annapolis, by the Governor of the State, and in conjunction with the action of the authorities of the State. The hostile feeling manifested by the people to the passage of these troops through Maryland was considered and treated with entire frankness by the undersigned, who, while acknowledging all the legal obligations of the State to the Federal Government, set forth fully the strength of the sympathy felt by a large portion of our people for our Southern brethren in the present crisis. Although many of the incidents and circumstances referred to were regarded in different lights by the undersigned and the Federal Government, even to the extent of a difference of opinion as to some of the facts involved, yet in regard to the general principle at issue, a concurrence of opinion was reached. to some of the facts involved, yet in regard to the general principle at issue, a concurrence of opinion was

general principle at issue, a concurrence of opinion was reached.

The President concurred with the undersigned in the opinion that, so long as Maryland has not taken, and was not about taking, a hostile attitude to the Federal Government, the exclusive military occupation of her ways of communication, and the seizure of the property of her citizens would be without justification; and what has been referred to in this connection, so far as it occurred, was treated by the Government as an act of necessity and self-preservation. The undersigned did not feel themselves authorized to enter into any engagement with the Federal Government to induce it to change its relations to the State of Maryland, considering it proper under the cirrumstances to leave the entire discretion and responsibility of the existing state of things to that Government, making such representations as they deemed seoper to vindicate the moral and legal aspects

of the question, and especially insisting on its obligation to relieve the Saste promptly from restraint and indignity, and to abetain from all action in the transportation of troops that can be regarded as intended for chastisement, or neompted by resentment. The undersigned are not able to indicate to what extent or to what degree the Executive discretion will be exercised in modifying the relations which now exist between the State of Maryland and the Federal Government, and in the particular matter of the commercial communications between the City of Baltimore and the other parts of the country, brought to the attention of the General Assembly by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; but they feel authorized to express the opinion that some medification may be expected.

undersigned feel painfully confident that a w is to be waged to reduce all the seceding States to al-legimee to the Federal Government, and that the whole military power of the Federal Government will be exerted to accomplish that purpose, and though the expression of this opinion is not called for by the resolution of your honorable bodies, yet, having had the opportunity to ascertain its entire accuracy, an because it will explain much of the military preparbecause it will explain much of the Indian process through the State of Maryland, it is proper to bring it to your attention.

(Signed), ROBERT M. MCLANE, WM. J. ROSS.

A caucus of the members of the Legislature was held in the Chamber of the House of Delegates this afternoon with closed doors, in reference to Federal relations. The cancus was addressed for an hour and a half by the Hen. R. M. McLane in a relation of details of the interview of the Commissioners with the President and Cabinet. He said he thought it was the intention of the Cabinet to subjugate the seceding States by gradual approaches of troops to sustain the Union men of Virginia and Tennessee, and especially by whose nid the Cabinet expected the Secessionists in those States would be overcome without bloodshed. The District of Columbia and Maryland would be neessarily occupied to some extent as a rendezvous to cops and deput for menitions of ver-

cessarily occupied to some extent as a rendezvous for troops and depet for monitions of war.

Various inquiries were male of the Commissioners whether a regiment could not be marched through Baltimore with the assent of the State, to which the Commissioners did not feel authorized to reply affirmatively. It was remarked incidentally by Mr. McLame, that the troops which were prevented from reaching Baltimore by the destruction of the bridges, left Philadelphia without orders, and would have been therefore introders, which the Government admitted gave a new aspect to the position they occupied with respect to the Maryland authorities.

Mr. McLeme appealed to the Legislature to unite without reference to partisan associations, to devote

without reference to partisan associations, to devote themselves exclusively to the preservation of the peace and safety of the State in the present crisis. He said that men who desired to confederate with the Souththat men who desired to confederate with the Southern States may readily in this crisis unite with those who have insisted on maintaining the existing Union, because while the State is occupied by Federal troops it would be physically impossible to relieve her from political association with the Federal Government. Honorable and true-hearted men will never consent to maintain the Union by shedding the blood of Southern people and subjugating the blood of Southern people and subjugating the Southern States; therefore such men can never support the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, which has now abandoned the defensive policy of maintaining the Federal Capital, heretofore declared in Secretary Seward's letter to Gov. Hicks.

Gov. Hicks himself might sustain the Government when it adhered to a defensive policy, but now that it has a vowed the policy of subjugation he will be bound in honor to occupy himself exclusively with the protec-tion of our own people. Mr. McLane read Secretary tion of our own people. Mr. McLane read Secreta Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton, avowing a new w Seward's letter to Mr. Dayton, avowing a new war policy, the Government acknowledging a radical change in it. He argued to show how widely Gov. Hicks was separated from the Administration if he remained true to his own professions. It was, said Mr. McLane, a great crisis in his life, and the Governor ought to thank God that he had lost the confidence of the Lincoln Administration, which he certainly had.

Mr. McLane said he was quite responsible for the

Mr. McLane said he was quite responsible for the entire accuracy of this opinion, and added that Gov. Hicks could not recover that confidence without less Hicks could not recover that confidence without loss of his own honor. He trusted the friends of Gov. Hicks would pender well upon this view of the sub-ject, and encourage the Governor to stand by the true interests and true men of the State, leaving to the Administration only the ruffian and venal portion of

THE PLAIN TRUTH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: I noticed in this morning's Journal of Commerce a communication from Mr. Jas. F. Pendergas of Baltimore, in which he denies the statement made some time ago, that his brother had participated in the disgraceful attack on the United States troops while passing through Baltimore on the 19th of April.

Now, the truth is, that Jerome Pendergast was the person who first led on the mob to obstruct the railroad. He is a brother of the above-named Pendergast, but is not his partner in business, and, although the firm of Perderenst Bros. did not participate, yet they sympathized with the mob, and only refrained from carrying their sentiments out through fear of the consequences. The father of the above-named Pendergasts is a fiery Secessionist, and does all he can for the cause of the Rebels of the South, as his business is connected with that part of the country. He conducted a line of packets between Baltimore and Charleston, and he

anchors on the track. I could name a number of persons who participated in the riot, but will only allude to such as boasted in public of their chivalrous conduct on the 19th ult. F. T. Kemp bossts that he threw paving-stones with all his might, and hoped that each one struck a soldier's head. The wharf-master or delivery-clerk of Cromwell's line of steamers was the first one to lead on the mob to tear up the rails, and glories in having done so. There are many others of the same stamp whose names I do not

I would like to know whether Robert McLane, who is doing all he can to plunge the State of Maryland still deeper into destruction, has any property in Maryland, and whether he has not his family safely lodged up the North River? 'This man does all he can for the Secession movement of the South, and, while he preache that it is perfectly safe to remain in Baltimore, sends his own family North for safety! A BALTIMOREAN.

FLAG PRESENTATION IN MARYLAND

FREDERICK, Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

The presentation of the National flag to the Brengle Guards, by the ladies of Frederick, comes off at 2 clock. The banner will be presented by Hon, Reverdy Johnson. The occusion attracts thousands from the surrounding country, and it is made the opportunity for an enthusiastic Union demonstration. The Stars and Stripes are waving in all directions.

Two Secessionists have been arrested for cheering for Jeff, Davis.

WASHINGTON AND THE JOURNEY

THITHER. From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861.

If novelty is a source of happiness, a trip to Washington, via Annapolis, must give pleasure approaching to beatitude. The first rude disturbance to the traditions of ancient travel, is at the foot of Courtlandt street, where the courteous Camden and Amboy withhold the brazen pledge of their liability and fidelity to deliver your baggage at Washington with a curt "Don't check any further than Philadelphia;" so you pocket both the sharp reply and the short-dated metallic collateral for your trunk, and walk aboard the boat. At Philadelphia, the horse-power trains interpose in the broken connection, and take you to Broad street. The cars are nearly ready for a departure, but where is your baggage? Agitated gentlemen hurry to and fro. "Where is the express wagon?" "At which "Will the train wait?" door does it drive?" The locomotive backs in the connection-bolt drops to its place, and all is ready. Porters look anxiously, and passengers strain their eyes for an out-of-time package delivery. Just at the last moment the cry is, "Here they are!" Then comes the din and babel of fifty men, each anxious for the first parceling of security-five trunks. Out they come and on they go, in a disorder not to be admired. The handbarrows rattle at high speed with the loud 'Hurry up" of the conductor. The demand for checks to any point is met by the declaration that no checks are given; and so, with a cabalistic chalk in scription, you leave your personalty and rush for seat in the cars. Arriving at Perryville, the military supervenes over the civil. My own trunk, having an aspect of Saratoga or the seashore in Summer, and the

Fifth Avenue or Metropolitan in Winter, had no serufiny; but a traveling companion, who had comforting reenforcements of compact provisions for one of the Massachusetts battalions in three of more common extorier than mine, had to submit to a rigid cross examination. In fact, the painted canvas covering did rather suggest associations with a descendant of the Twelve Tribes; and induce suspicions of a wellselected stock of the contraband of trade, if not war, in the form of meretricious gauzes and manufactured gol jewelry, after the manner of Modern Jewry. The de tention was slight, however, and we were with a short delay shipped aboard the propeller William Willdin, bound for Annapolis. She was, in the days of the myrtle and olive, a peach transport, plying between Philadelphia and Port Deposit; but now, under the joint auspices of Bellona and Gen. Scott, made a Government steamer to convey soldiers with guns, and citizens with satchels, to Annapolis. The craft is a slight pine structure of narrow model, high cabin, and large wind surface, like a Mississippi River line bont. The wind was fresh, with a heavy sea. Qualmishness of slomach came early. Stepping out on the forecastle for a current of air, and in thinking of one element, oblivious of the other, I was saluted, before I had fully inflated my lungs, by a heavy swell which struck her quarter, and drenched from mizzen-peak to kelson. I need not add that my visit was a brief one. At eight o'clock, evening, we made the dock of the Naval Academy, and landed. Here military sway became practical. Stepping ashore, I groped my way in utterignorance of all topography. After a few paces a sentry blockaded the way. Down came the musket, with its bristling glitter, with the "Youcan't go this way" of the vigilat senerchal. The soul, in the era of the Roman Cato, and the days of the English Addison, may have smiled at the drawn dagger, but the modern stomach, with a leveled bayonet pointed at the locality where breathing ceases, and digestion begins, does not incline to complacency nor mirthfulness. I changed my direction, and again, and yet again, a fiery son of Mars stayed my progress. Vigorous travel will exhaust even the resources of the extensive demesnes of the Navai School inclosure, and I finally reached the gravel Here not one, but many, took their stand, and a squad with deadly weapons forbade my egress. "Have you a pass?" "No; I did not know that I needed one." "You can't go out." "But what shall I do? I am a loyal citizen of these

of honest and respectable parents, am a clausman of Abraham Lincoln, was shipped in good order on the transport William Willdin, but abandoned to the Underwriters at the pier, and now am seeking the warm est welcome of the warmest inn in Annapolis, under difficulties manifold, with delays and vexations," "You can't go through the gate without a pass." This, if not ivil, was military, and I felt myself approaching a crisis. Dripping with sen-water, sick, wearied, and hungry, I opened the valve of my accumulated wrath Secession, Jefferson Davis, Maryland, Baltimore, bullets, and bloody murder were the heads of an in promptu address, which made up in terseness and rhetorical energy for the lack of the softer graces of oratory. It was an effective speech, if I may judge from the subdued martial chuckle which followed my retiring footsteps. I was in a dilemma. I did not know where General Butler's quarters were, and without his sign manual, or signet ring, I was in the condition of Sterne's caged starling. But I did pass the barrier a moment's reflection suggesting a stratagem venial is war. Falling in with an old negro, who looked as it he might have polished General Washington's boots when he resigned his commission, or held the horse of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, at the time the Continental Congress deliberated in its Capitol, "Are there many Union men here?" inquired my friend, on the way "Ah! Massa," said he, with a sly cock of his octogens rian eye, "there is a heap more than before your folks came here." Annapolis possesses old buildings, whose bricks were minted in Liverpool, thatched with green moss, plentiful, and very poor whisky, taverns, where they serve budly paredized coffee, with benfateak out from the region of the horns, with lassitude and laziness enough to leaven a whole slave commonwealth. But enough. A run of an hour and a half placed us in the Federal Capital, where an outstretched palm, waiting the compensating quarter, assured me that Washington was unchanged, and that here the military did not

United States, including South Carolina and Florida

(Heaven pardon me for this last implication!), was born

asurp the civil power.

The pain having rested with me, the moral of my strain is, that if you wish to make Washington through Annapolis you should secure a pass from Gen. Patterson, and put money in your purse, through the kind agency of your friend, the Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, say \$100, being particular to have at least compelled his negro seamen to assist in carrying the | fifty of them in American quarters; and, if you can, keep in the companionship of an acquaintance who has double that sum, as your specie reserve will be well nigh, if not entirely, exhausted, when you land at your

PROM WASHINGTON.

The Government has accepted the tender of volun-teer yachts, and will employ them as revenue cuttees. This will give an opportunity for the New-York yachtmen to enjoy a little outside sailing, serve their country, and have a spice of adventure at the same

Charles B. Calvert, the well known agriculturist of Maryland, has published a strong Union address in The

After Wednesday three trains will leave Washing ton daily for Annapolis and the North, viz: 10:30 a. m., 4p. m., and 10:30 p. m. Three trains will leave Annapolis for Washington, viz: 7:15 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 7:30 p. m. Time, 2:15.

The citizens of Washington are deprived of their butter by the stoppage of communication with the North. It is scarce at 38 cents retail. At the market Ward I, the person who bought the last pound yesterday that was to be obtained in the market, was offered and refused 60 cents for it before he left the stall where he made the purchase.

[By Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7, 1861. Brigadier General Cocke, commanding the military troops and defenses on the Potomac border of Virginia, says that General Ruggles has taken up his quarters at Fredericksburg. He (Cocke) is to take a position in front of Washington, and in connection with the commanding officer, at Harper's Ferry, on his left, and thus cover and defend the Potomac border against invasion from the North.

He adds: "The capital has never been threatened by us. It is not now threatened. It is beyond and side the limits of the free and sovereign State of Virginia. The North has not openly and according to the usage of civilized nations declared war on us. We make no war on them: but, should the soil of Virginia or the grave of Washington be polluted by the tread of a single man in arms from north of the Potomac, it will cause open war."

The Charleston Courier says that the Collector of that port has been instructed by the Government of the Confederato States to clear private vessels and cargoes until war is declared, and the will of Congress made known.

Gen. Beauregard has left Charleston for Montgomery The entire Jersey troops have arrived here in this city and elicit much praise.

SENATOR BAYARD. HE IS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 7, 1861. Senator Bayard of Delaware arrived in this city this morning, he having left Wilmington, fearing an assault would be made upon him. He was taken into custody at the depot here, but was discharged by Mayor Henry, he baving no charge against him.

As Senator Bayard passed into the Mayor's office his hat struck against a rope with a noose in it, suspended over the door and labelled "Death to traitors," which had been removed by the Police from one of the street-

THE POSITION OF MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Saturday, May 4, 1961. While the free States around us are alive with excitement, and arming themselves to defend the Government from destruction, this State, or rather this Cityhas been for the last two weeks apparently calm and tranquil. But it has been more apparent than real. The Secessionists in the city are numerous, and have been organized and drilling as military companies since last fall's election. Their intense desire and purpose has been to seize the Arsenal in this city, and the mode of doing it, has engaged the earnest attention of the Governor. As the State was without arms, the pos-session of a hondred and fifty thousand stand of arms, session of a hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms, and ample munitions of war, which the arsenal contained, was of the last importance. But it so happened that while organizing their forces to grab it, a force of four hundred troops, under Capt. Lyon occupied it. This looked too formidable for an assault with the forces prepared, especially as the officer in command, Capt. Lyon, was not only vigilant and anapticious, but a stern patriot, who could not be tampered with. Things remained quiet, and the attempt seemed to be abandoned until the taking of Sunter, gave a new impulse to it. Soon, lowever, the order came for mustering into ser-Soon, however, the order came for mustering into ser-vice of the Government some regiments of volunteers, and they began to flock to the arsonal. It is about three weeks since the order came, and already nearly four thousand have been unistered, accepted, and are now under vigorous drill. The Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., lass been elected Colonel of one of the regiments, and with them now occupies the Jefferson Barracks, some ten miles from the city. The arrenal grounds have been carefully fortified, and with his present force Capt. arefully fortified, and with his present force Cap... Lyon feels secure.

The Legislature commenced its ression yesterday un-

The Legislature commenced its ression yesterday under the call of the Governor, and in his message he avoves himself squarely with the traitors. South, though he counsels neutrality for the present, until the State shall procure arms. He thinks that until the State openly joins the Cotton States, he may purchase arms in the Eastern States. I trust this matter will be attended to in your city, and that under no pretense you will allow arms to come to this Shite. The legislature is the state of t be attended to in your city, and that under no precise you will allow arms to come to this State. The interior of the State is most of it fierce for severalon, and sooner or later it will be in open rebellion. We feel here that the Government has been altogether too tender-feeted with the Border States. The refusal of a State to contribute to the common descase, and the vidiculous avowal of neutrality, while threatening that if the Government undertook to enforce the laws by violence it would make common cause with the traiters, should have been regarded as rebellion, and traiters, should have been regarded as recently, and treated as such. Look at the immeure loss to the Government in North Carolina, Virginia and Arkansas from fear of offending their nice sense of honor, and urge upon the Government not to be longer deceived by the traitorous Border States. Why is it that widle a strict blockade is maintained on the ocean ports, the Mississippi River is left open to provision the rebels. immence quantities of produce and provisions are be-being pushed down the river, and going into the se-seded States. Were it not for this supply they would soon be starved out. The decided feeling West is to cut off all communication with the rebel States, and to regard all as rebels who refuse to aid in patting then down. This is the true doctrine, for there is no mean down. This is the true doctrine, for there is no middle ground in this controversy—those who are not patriots are traitors. I hope you will represent how important it is to cut off supplies to the South by the river or railroad, as it may be easily done at Cairo.

At Lexington, May a University of the control of th

At Lexington, Mo., a Union meeting was broken up and one man killed on Monday last. Union men were driven off, and, in nearly all parts of the State, treason is predominant. All business is utterly prostrated in St. Louis, and it is felt that Secession will atterly ruin it, and desolate the State; but it will be adopted if the Legislature and Executive can effect it. When that is done, the Union men of St. Louis will demand the protection of the Government.

OBSERVED.

SECESSION IN MISSOURL Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 1, 1861, A practical result of Secessionism is observable upon our streets every day. For several years past we have had one of the most flourishing towns in the West. Our business has increased from year to year, till the last it reached twenty millions of dollars. Our population has increased rapidly, also; but all this has had an end. Business is no longer here. Our most worthy citizens are leaving as rapidly as possible, and I am satisfied that within two months from this date our satisfied that within two months from this date our ropolation will be reduced from seven thousand to two. We have had, from the first, a small but desperate and irresponsible band of Secessionists, who have been trying to create a reign of terror and get the power of our city into their hands. But hitherto they have falled. As compared with the Unionists, they are as a more drop in the bucket; they, as a general thing, are men without either property, education to mornist; they are a low, vulcing drinking set of eral thing, are men without either property, education, or morals; they are a low, vulgar, drinking set of loafers. We beat them, by a large majority, for Convention; we can cheers beat them at our late charter election; we can cheers beat them when we show our strength, but we have become tired of this warfare. We have tried to keep the State from ruin, but under the lead of the traitor Jackson, there is nothing but the most diagraceful ruin before her. We have come to the conclusion if men want to destroy themselves they

diagraceful ruin before her. We have come to the conclusion, if men want to destroy themselves they may do so. The majority of the Union men have made up their minds to leave the State and go where they can have some assurance that law and republican liberty will be respected.

A little more than a week ago the traitors' flag was raised in our city. It still floats unmolested. It, however, has made our streets look like the Sabbath; no strangers come among us, no business, and every boat takes off numerous families. Not less than twenty left to-day; so it is every day.

to-day; so it is every day.

The Secessionists dared to do nothing till they stole the arms at Liberty guarded by one man. Now they are bold and insuling. They have shown they have as good a capacity for stealing as their brother traitors in the South. Dr. Moughs, our late Mayor, leads the traitors. He headed the band which took the Government property at Liberty. He is a man of little above. traitors. He headed the band which took the Government property at Laberty. He is a man of little ability, no principle, but a world of impudence; a truckling tool of Jackson's. For the Convention he was a Secessionist; for the Mayoralty, no man exceeded him in his love of the stars and stripes; the next day after his defeat he raises a Secresion flag. To-day he has been most probably elected to the Legislature, to fill a vacancy, very few Union men voting, having made up their minds to leave the State.

There is no reliance whatever to be placed upon this State. The scours she declares here for the South.

State. The sooner she declares herself for the South, the better for all. It will be the signal for attack upon all hands, and, in the battle, her "peculiar institu-tion" will vanish in less than eighteen months. Slaves tion" will vanish in less than eighteen months. Slaves are esca, ing every day. Since the Government is in the hands of Secessionists, the Union men are powerless outside of St. Louis, and their only hope is in Secession. We pray for it, but fear the policy has been changed the last few days, and she will not go. It was the design of the Revolutionists, a week ago, to ignore the Convention, pass an act of lumediate Secession, and attack St. Louis and get possession of the arms. The reason why we pray for her to go out at once, is, because we know she would be powerless to do harm, as she has no capacity to arm herself, and the Government could then treat her as she deserves. Should she go out, her money would not be worth twenty cents on a dollar, and even if the Banks should losn the traitor Jackson money, he could not buy arms twenty cents on a dollar, and even if the Banks should loan the traitor Jackson money, he could not buy arms with it, if he could find them to buy. If the State secedes the July interest will not be paid, as the banks will not have the capacity to pay it. Our indebtedness now, with the appropriations of the hast Legislature, amounts to near twenty-eight millions of dollars, and not one dollar to pay the interest on this amount is now in the Trensury. It is our most sincere desire that she may, to-morrow, second—then we are set free—then this State will be made Free coil—then, second the teritoric trans will die account forces. Nonree—then this State will die ausy forever. Neutrality is a humbug—we, who love the Union, ask no such thing. We ask for the most speedy destruction of this monster, and that is in Secession. What is true of this county as to people leaving is true of every one in the State. Hundreds are going to Colorado.

The appointment of Col. Gilpin as Governor has given the most universal satisfaction among the Union men. He is a man of great ability, and an enthusi-astic lover of his country. Under his lead, that Terriastic lover of his country. Under his lead, that Territory must be developed into a grand State in a very short time. Business on the Miscouri River is very light this Spring, and nearly every boat is stopped at Waverley, and examined for arms. If not there, Dr. Mough and his band of cut-threats try their hands at searching, when the boat reaches this landing.

By the Union men it is thought very unsafe to send Government freights through this State, and especially into this city, which is cursed by a band who are seeking to plunder and steal.

Well, this week will develop something of the policy of this State. Much feeling is manifested at the taking of the arms from St. Louis. The Secessionists had confidently counted upon them.

MESSAGE OF GOV. JACKSON.

MESSAGE OF GOV. JACKSON.

Gov. Jackson of Missouri, in his Message to the Legislature, assembled in extraordinary session, says that he had no reason to anticipate, when they adjourned, that circumstances, would soon make it his imperative duty to call them together again; and regrets that such a step must be taken at a season of the year when time is so pressing, but thinks the objects for which they have assembled can be promptly and unanimously accomplished in a few days. Since their adjournment, events affecting the peace and safety of the country have transpired, with almost the rapidity

of thought, and of a nature well calculated to awaken in the bosom of every patriot the most gloomy appre-bencions. That the design of the Constitution was to establish equality and institute between the States, and to insure domestic tranquillity within them; but that a spirit of justice and patriotism has not animated the people of the Free State. to meare domestic tranquility within them; but that a spirit of justice and patricism has not animated the people of the Free States. That there is not of neces-city any conflict of interest between the North and the South, the East and the West. That the "progress of fanaticism, sectionalism, god capidity in the Northern States, for the last quarter of a century, has, with accumulating force, culminated in the triumph of a perely sectional faction, who under the form, but in vi lation of the principles of the Constitution, threaten o destroy the sovereignty of the States, and practically

convert the Covernment of the United States into one over-hadowing, consolidated despotiem."

That prior to the inauguration of President Lincolu, seven States had second and set up a Government under a new Constitution, impelled by well-grounded apprehensions of imminent danger to all their vital

apprehensions of imminent danger to all their vital interests.

"For calamities so deplorable the people of Missenti cannot be reproached. They have preserved with scraphlous fidelity their attachment to the Constitution and the Union. They have asked for nothing which was not their right. They have done nothing which was not their rights of others. They have patiently submitted to many and great injuries for the sake of peace. They have ever counseled concord and fraternity. Their statute books have not been defaced by enactments in contravention to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. They have been slow to believe that designs destructive of their rights and interests could be entertained by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. They refused to see in his inaugural any purpose of introducing the horrors of civil war. They have cordulity united in every effort of the people of the Border States to effect such a compromise as would secure the rights and bone of all; restore fraternal teelings: reconstruct the Union, and impart new vigor to the Constitution. Their counsels and their rights have been alike unheaded. The old Confederacy is broken; a new one has been organized by a portion of the States, and President Lincoln, by his prechamation calling out a force of 75,000 men to suddie these States, has threatened a destructive civil his preclamation calling out a force of 75,000 r subdue these States, has threatened a destructive subdue there States, has threatened a destructive civil war between the States. On the 15th of April I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, calling on me to furnish the Government of Washington to aid in the prosecution of the civil war about to be inaugurated. I am sure I gave but uttennee to the universal heart of the people when I replied that Missouri would not fornish one man to assist in such a war. The action of the President is evidently unconstitutional and illegal may will only tend to atill principal allocations. gal, and will only tend to still further alienate the pecof the Free and the Siaveholding States in their more and scattiments."

ple of the Free and the Staveholding States in their of hiom and sentiments."

"The great and patriotic State of Virginia, after having failed in all her efforts to readjost the Union, has at last yielded in despair, and has seceded from the old Federal Union. North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, it is believed, will rapidly follow in the footsteps of Virginia, and Kentucky is profoundly moved on this great question. Our interests and sympathics are identical with those of the slaveholding States, and necessarily unite our destinies with theirs. Toe similarity of our social and political institutions—our industry and interests—our sympathies, habits, and tastes—our common origin and territorial contiguity, all concur in pointing out our daty in regard to the separation which is now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union.

"In the mountaine, in my judgment, it is indispensable to our safety that we should emulate the policy of all the other States in arming our people and placing our State in a proper attitude for defense.

"The millian law should be revised and rendered more efficient. A good system of drill and discipline should also be adorated in order to place our relyes in a

"The militia law should be revised and rendered more efficient. A good system of drill and discipline should also be adopted, in order to place ourselves in a position where our rights can be defended with strong arms and willing hearts.

"Missouri has, at this time, no war to prosecute. It

"Missouri has, at this time, no war to prosecute. It is not her policy make aggressions on any State or people; but, in the present state of the country, she would be faithless to her honor and recreant in her duty were she to heritate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the protection of her people against the aggressions of all assailants.

"I, therefore, respectfully recommend the appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defense.

"In conclusion, permit me to appeal to you, and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are all responsible, to do nothing impradently or precipitately. We, gentlemen, have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us, then, calmly reason one with another—avoid all passion and tendency to tunnit or disorder—obey implicitly the law and the constituted outhout its and another makes it is an accountable of the state of authorities, and endeavor, ultimately, to unite all our citizens in cordial cooperation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property, and the per-formance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country, and our God. Respectfully, C. F. Jackson.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

[The following appeared in a portion of our edition of yester ay morning.] St. Louis, Mo., Monday, May 6, 1861.

Four full regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the United States service, and a fifth is being formed. The 3d and 4th Regiments, and part of the 2d, are encamped on the Arsenal grounds. The 1st is quartered at Jefferson Barracks, 12 miles below the ity, and a part of the 2d is stationed at the Marine spital, about a mile below the Arsenal. Several buildings outside the Arsenal walls are occu-

pied by United States troops, and heavy turf breastworks, pierced for four cannon, have been erected, which command the vicinity. Gen. Leget has been elected Colonel of the 3d Regiment, and Gen. Schulter Colonel of the 4th. The Legislature was in secret session on Saturday

Nothing is known of its proceedings.

The reports of riots and other disturbances in St. Louis, which are floating about the country, are entire ly false. The city is quiet and orderly, and the utnost freedom of speech prevails in all quarters.

A severe gale of wind passed over the city yester-day, damaging several houses considerably, and forcing four steamers from their moorings at the wharf; but as far as is ascertained, no lives were lost.

BLOCKADING JAMES RIVER.

A private Letter communicated for The Tribone.
U. S. Steamship Baltimore, Mouth of?

JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, May 1, 1861. Our Regiment is stationed at the Washington Navy Yard, and yesterday Lieut. Stow came to and told me that there was a talk around the yard about sending off men to the Potmac River to reconnoiter, and if they did, he counted on me to go; that was, provided he got the command, and I promised him that I would go; so, about six o'clock yesterday afternoon we had sealed orders to go. They detailed men from each company and made a guard of 30 men, and gave Lieut, Ste ommand, and placed me as Sergeant, so we packed our knapsacks and went on board the steamer Baltimore, she is one of the five that the United States Govern ment took from Virginia. She is commanded by Lieut. West, U. S. N., a perfect gentleman. We sailed under sealed orders but it was rumored around that we were to plant a gun on Fort Washington. We got down to the Fort but did not stop, so we did not know where we were bound. May 2. About 10 o'clock this morning we arrived at Hampton Roads. During the night we had the men at arms twice; once passing the night we had the men at arms twice; once passing Alexandria about 7 miles from Washington, a hot secession place. We can see from the White House at Washington, the secession flag flying there, so we had our men in readiness but they did not attack us. The river is not as wide as the East River, so you can judge how near we were to them, and the other place is called Cedar Point. We could see that their batteries were all manned, but they did not trouble us. The only reason that keeps them from Washington is our numbers.

When we got to Hampton Roads, we had to heave When we got to Hampton Roads, we had to heaveto and send our boat to the flag-ship Cumberland. She
is stationed there, off Old Point Confort. There is,
where Fort Monroe is situated, the largest fort in the
United States. They have the world-renowned Floyd
gun, the largest in the service. When our boat came
back from the Cumberland, we went to the fort. The
Monticello, of Cromwell's line, is here; she carries six
24 pounders. The Quaker City is unloading powder,
also the steam-tug Yankee. There are about 1,900 men
in the fort. To-day the blockade law goes into force,
and they make every vessel heave-to that comes this
way. They have seized 3 schooners loaded with ice
for Norfolk. We are about 180 miles from Washington; we laid at the dock about one hour, when we got
orders to blockade James River, and stop everything
from going in or out.

from going in or out.

I tell you we are in a tight place; we are about one quarter of a mile from the shore, and there are about 700 men on it, we are only about 150 miles from Jeff.

Davis's army. We are in the very mouth of the enemy. Davis's army. We are in the very mouth of the enemy. We are acting as ship's crew gunners, and everything else. You see this steamer was laid up and that is the reason why she had no crew. Our force consists of Lieut. West, Midshipman Sandford, Ordinary Morris, two engineers, two firemen, steward, two cooks, three waiters, two deck hands, and Lieut. Stow, with 20 men; so you see we are light-handed. We have got

one of those celebrated Dahlgren guns, we can are her off ten times a minute, and every time she throws 132 pounds. We also have a lot of Sharp's rides with as beside our own makets. We are learning to work this big gun. I sit writing this letter in the main sat loon, with my men asleep around me. I have got a watch around the ship, and my orders are to hail everys thing that passes, and if they don't give me a satisfact watch around the shin, and my orders are to hast everywhing that passes, and if they don't give me a satisfactory answer. I am to fire into them. Being sergoant of the guard the ship is left in my charge. It is now 2 o'cleck and all the officers have turned in, so there is no deep for me. It is blowing a gale and there is a heavy sea running. We have marched from Amapolis to Amapolis Junction, and had two hard biscuits to heavy sea running. We have marched from Annapolis to Annapolis Janetion, and had two hard bischi's to eat and carried our own bagange. The people of Washington gave us a hearty welcome, President Lincoln and W.m. H. Sevard were at our quarters last Tuesday, to see us, they shook hands with us all fit is now time for me to relieve my guard. I will let you know more in the morning.

May 3.—It is now 6 o'clock in the morning, and colding has happened to us yet. There has been a

May 3.—It is now 6 of closs in the morning, and nothing has happened to us yet. There has been a bustle schore all night, but we have not been traibled yet. We compelled two schooners to heave-to last night; one was the Lilly Dale, bound for Liverpool. ned the other's name I forget; she was bound for Liverpol, and the other's name I forget; she was bound for New-York. As soon as I have had breakfast I am going to turn in and sleep till 6 o clock to-night; that is it was are not attacked before then. Our regimens don't know where we are, nor will they till they see us hake at the Navy-Yard. The climate here is very different force, over it, the middle of the desire of the content of the at the Navy-Yard. The climate here is very different from ours; in the middle of the day it is very warm, and the nights and mornings are quite cold, so that we have to wear our overcoats. I made a bigger move on the lat of May than a good many in New-York. I moved from Washington to James River, about 200

is now about 9 o'clock, and I have not gore to bed. Just as I arose from breekfast we saw a large clipper-bark coming out of James River, and trying to get away from us, but it was no go. Our Captain hailed her two or three times, but she paid no attention to it small she saw us arranging our guns upon her. She proved to be the Anna E. Grant, from Richassed, louded with dour, for South America. That hard looked likely—that the South should send flour to South America, when she has not get enough for her own use. So we sent our middy aboard her to take charge of her. We are spiling in company will her to the

of her. We are saming in company will her to the flag-ship.

The Monticello has relieved us from the month of James River, and we are geing to the flag-ship for orders. We are slong-side the flag-ship. Our officers have gone abound of her, and our Captain gave orders for us to go along-side a small schooner, loaded with coal (one that they seized), and get a supply of coal, and then come back for him. I expect we are of another cruise. I am now going to bed.

May 4—I was called about 6 o'clock to supper. After supper, the men all turned in except the captain

May 4—I was called about 6 o'clock to supper, After supper, the men all turned in except the captain and myrelf; we sat up all right. About 3 o'clock in the morning I called the men to man the guns, as we were about to pass another hot Secession place, called the White House Point, but they did not molest us. A little further up the river we passed the tomb of Washington. We are now stopped at Fort Washington to take an officer abourd for Washington. We are under way again, and very near Alexandria. The men are all at the gons again, but I don't think they will trouble us. I must close my letter. will trouble us. I must close my letter.

GEORGE D. WOLCOTT, Company D, 71st Begt.

FROM PENSACOLA.

From letters in The Mobile Advertiser as late April 30, from Pensacola, we quote:

In Friday's letter, I mentioned the circumstance of a man having passed the right previously to Santa Rosa, in violation of the orders of Gen. Bragg. He Rosn, in violation of the orders of Gen. Bragg. He registered at the hotel as Kirby. On the evening of his departure, a young man named Thurman, from Tennessee, lost \$180, and suspected Kirby of taking it. He went to Gen. Bragg, laid his grievances before lion, and requested permission to search the island for him; he was told to roturn to town, get a writ, program of figure to evening it, and report at headurances or officer to evening it, and report at headurances. cure an officer to execute it, and report at head cure an officer to execute it, and report at headquarters on Saturday morning. I saked Thurman the
privilege of accompanying him—granted. Next morning, Mr. LeBaron fixed up with "passes" and honored
me as dispatch beaver to Gen. Bragg. We had a rainy
time, and reached headquarters wet to the hide. Gen.
Bragg rend the writ, wrote an explanatory note at the
bottom to the commanding officer at Fort Pickans, as
also a not to Commodore Ingraham, and instructed as
by no means to be drawn into a conversation prejudcial to our cause, but objected to no extravagant takepush for instance, as the secession of Virginia, Marya cial to our cause, but objected to no extravagant sales, such, for instance, as the secession of Virginia, Maryaland, the destruction of Washington, &c., being communicated, Com. Ingraham soon had us in a four-oared boat, accompanied by Capt. Pierson of the Confederate Navy. A twenty minutes pull, with a white dag at the boat's bow, brought us to the beach as Piekers.

Lieut. Jones of the 3d United States Infantry, officer

I heart. Jones of the 3d Uniced States Imany, souther the day, saluted us with "Good morning, gentlemen!" Capt. Pearson informed him we were there by permission of Gen. Bragg, and wished leave to make known our mission to an officer of the garrison. He asked "What officer!" Thurman replied, "Lieut. Skemmer." In a few minutes, this notorious character, in old clothes and at a half run, reached our boat, grianized to his even bower, no doubt expecting a juster. in eld clethes and at a half run, reached our boat, gra-ning to his eye-brows, no doubt expecting a ister from his wife, as he had been informed his old friend. Capt. Pearson was aboard. He and the Captsin met like old friends, and, after a little conversation, the latter informed him of the nature of the visit. Thur-man then handed the writ above mentioned. Slear-mer and Jones both read it, when the former replied sconfully: "I'm no police officer; I know nothing of this man, I'm not the commander of Fort Pickens." of this man; I'm not the commander of Fort Pickens; and handed back the writ, remarking that no person or property on the Island would be restored to crizens of any second State; that we had better hold on last us possible to what we had on the other side—pointing to Gen. Bragg's lines and Pensacola. He was then asked if he would deliver the paper to Col. Brown. He replied, "No," and doubted very much whether

asked if he would deliver the paper to Col. Brown. He replied, "No," and doubted very much whether Col. Brown would receive or entertain any such coamunication, but would go and report its tenor.

While absent we had quite a conversation with Lieut. Jones. He was asked if they ever got any news, and replied, "Oh, yes; they had intelligence from the States every day, nearly!" Capt. Pearson then told him of the secession of Virginia, etc., to which he remarked, "Virginia, it was true, had seeded by act of her politicians, but the people had to vote on the question on the 23d of May." I told him we had later news than he, and that Virginia had gone out unconditionally. Pearson told him there were several officers in the fleet who had said they would resign when their States, Virginia and Maryland, went out; and he believed if they knew the fact, would resign forthwith (I now forget their names). The Lieutenant said he saw those gentlemest every day, and they had never so expressed themselves, and that if they wished to go, the road was open to them at all times.

When asked if he wished to fight, he laughed and re-

when at all times.
When asked if he wished to fight, he laughed and rethem at all times.

When asked if he wished to fight, he laughed and replied: "I wouldn't object to the politicians arranging affairs amicably, but with me it makes very hitle difference." Upon this, I observed, "You are pretty well fixed up there for killing folks." "We are that "How many big guns have you?" "Lots of 'en!" asked for information; in case you should want any in two or three weeks, Gen. Bragg would no doubt lend you some!" He was somewhat planed at this, but remarked, "They had all the doctors they needed, as well as surgeons." "Lieutenant, have you more than two of those large guns bearing on the Navy-Yard?" No response. "Santa Rosa is notorious for rattles, smakes and moccasins; have you come across any?" "None." "You haven't been very far from the fort, then!" "No." "This island's a mighty hot place in the Summer; but suppose you'll all leave before the warm months?" "Don't know about that." "You've got many a sand-hag on those walls—did you bring they bags with you?" No response. Capt. Pearson asked if they were rewied, that they moved those iron gancarriages outside. No response. I then said, "Lieug tenant, you seem to have a good many soldiers and sailors on the Island?" "Yes, got as many as we, want."

The conversation was now broken off by the return of Slemmer, and a fat-looking fellow in citizen elothes, with a letter in his band. The former, not waiting for the Adjutant to perform that duty, ineformed as that Col. Brown would neitheir visit us now entertain our commission, and left without saying aff much as good-by. The hateful rascal, how I'd like to be a strong, brave Zonave and meet him on the day of battle! We thanked Lieut. Jones for his attention, and shoved off. Thingsturned out just as Gen. Bragg predicted—we'd get neither man, money, nor satisfaction. They evaded the question whether a stranger had been on the island, within a day or two—but as good as said if there had been, no process could get him off. I am strongly of the belief now that Kirby was a spy, and not a money-thief. "Old Abe" say he intends to have the laws of the United States executed, but this case was a dead failure.

It seems that the spy correspondent did not get. The conversation was now broken off by the return

It seems that the spy correspondent did not get much valuable information. His sneer at Lieut. Sleme mer for being auxious to hear from his wife is character teristic of the woman-whipping chivalry. There is not an abandoned ruffian in a Northern State Prison that would not blush at such a heartless act. The next day there was a storm, when this precious

blood hound of a correspondent, speaking of the United States fleet, cries out, "would to Heaven to-morrow" sun may find them stranded on Santa Rosa's beach." Two men deserted from Fort Pickens on the 99th and joined Bragg's forces. They say that the met

work day and night on the fort, and in constructing batteries on different points of the island. There are